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REMARKS

In the Office Action, claims 1-4 and 6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by Gustin, claims 5 and 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Gustin, and claims 1-3 and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Michler et al. in view of Gustin.

An embodiment of the instant invention as shown in FIGs. 7 and 8 is a small cylinder to be carried by a person or attached to a personal item. An important aspect of the cylindrical reflector is that it can be carried conveniently without bothering the carrier. To accomplish the objective, a reflective base plate is bent to form the cylinder having a hollow interior and an inner surface on which a plurality of cones is formed. Because the cones are located within the hollow interior, it does not interfere with the carrier.

Gustin teaches a reflector which comprises spherical surfaced lenses 10 and 11. The rear lens surface consists of an aggregate of pyramidal members in which each member of the aggregate is an identical pyramid having an angle between any opposite surfaces 24 and 25 of a magnitude greater than twice the critical angle of the material of which the lens is made. Throughout the specification of Gustin, there is no teaching of any cylinder with a hollow interior or an inner surface on which a plurality of cones is formed.

Michler et al. disclose a safety stick for joggers and other pedestrians. The safety stick has a shaft with high reflectivity which is provided by reflective paint on the shaft

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covered with a coat of clear lacquer having reflective glass beads. Alternatively, the shaft may be spirally wrapped with retro-reflective tape and covered with a clear plastic tube. A clear lacquer is applied over the clear plastic tube. It is important to note that the safety stick of Michler et al. is formed by a shaft which preferably comprises a wooden dowel (col. 2, lines 17-20). High reflectivity is provided either by reflective paint or reflective tape. There is no hollow interior in the shaft and therefore it is impossible to form any reflective cone in the inner surface of the shaft. Therefore, it would not be logical for a person skilled in the art to combine Michler with Gusti to come up with a hollow cylinder with an inner surface on which a plurality of light reflective cones is formed.

In response to the office action, claims 1-8 are cancelled and a new claim 9 which clearly defines the subject matter of the invention in a patentable way to overcome the rejections under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) and 35 U.S.C. §103(a) is presented. More specifically, a hollow cylinder having an outer surface for receiving and reflecting incident light and an inner surface on which a plurality of light reflecting cones is formed and located in an interior space of the hollow cylinder is neither taught nor suggested by either Gusti or Michler et al. as discussed above. Applicants respectfully submit that the new claim 9 is patentable. By virtue of dependency, the new claim 10 should also be allowable.

Because the office action dated 05/09/2005 was made final, Applicants respectfully request continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114. An RCE transmittal and

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a Credit Card Payment Form for the required RCE fee are attached. Prompt and favorable reconsideration of the application is respectfully solicited.

Respectfully submitted,



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